AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 Cancelled

2. (Currently Amended) ~~The standard solution as defined in Claim 1,~~ A standard solution which is used when determining a substrate contained in a sample solution by using a measurement apparatus having a driving power supply which applies a voltage to an electrode portion of a biosensor, the standard solution controlling a precision of measurement of the measurement apparatus which determines the substrate contained in the sample solution by applying a voltage of the driving power supply to the electrode portion of the biosensor, the biosensor including the electrode portion having a measuring electrode and a counter electrode as well as a reagent layer reacting with the sample solution supplied to the electrode portion, and thereby electrochemically measuring a reaction between the sample solution and the reagent layer,

wherein the standard solution includes a reducing substance and a predetermined amount of substrate, and controls the precision of measurement of the measurement apparatus by checking whether a measured substrate concentration is within a predetermined range or not,

wherein when a first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the standard solution is supplied, by the driving power supply of the measurement apparatus, the standard solution shows an oxidation current waveform which is definitely different from and is larger than a waveform which is obtained when the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the sample solution is supplied, and

wherein when a second potential smaller than the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the standard solution is supplied, the standard solution shows an oxidation current waveform which is ~~similar to~~approximately the same as a waveform which is obtained when the second potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the sample solution is supplied.

3. (Original) The standard solution as defined in Claim 2, wherein

the standard solution is one such that a value of the oxidation current which flows when the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the standard solution is supplied by the driving power supply of the measurement apparatus is larger than a value of the oxidation current which flows when the second potential is applied.

4. (Currently Amended) The standard solution as defined in Claim ~~1~~2 wherein,

the reducing substance is oxidized when the potential of the measuring electrode is 0.1V to 1.0V higher than that of a reference electrode of Ag/AgCl.

5. (Currently Amended) The standard solution as defined in Claim ~~1~~2, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

6. (Currently Amended) A method for determining a substrate contained in a sample solution on the basis of an oxidation current value which is obtained by applying a first potential ~~by~~from a driving power supply of a measurement apparatus to an electrode portion of a biosensor including the electrode portion having a counter electrode and a measuring electrode, as well as a reagent layer reacting with the sample solution supplied to the electrode portion for a first time period, and then stopping the application for a given time period, and applying a second potential smaller than the first potential to the electrode portion for a second time period after the given time period has passed,

wherein ~~a~~the standard solution ~~containing a reducing substance~~as defined in claim 2 is supplied to the electrode portion of the biosensor as ~~a~~the standard solution used for controlling a precision of measurement of the measurement apparatus, and

wherein ~~it is discriminated~~the determination as to whether a kind of analyte liquid supplied to the biosensor is the sample solution or the standard solution ~~on the basis of~~is based on the oxidation current value obtained by applying the first potential and the oxidation current value obtained by applying the second potential.

7. (Currently Amended) The determination method as defined in Claim 6, wherein

when the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the standard solution is supplied, by the driving power supply of the measurement apparatus, the standard solution shows an oxidation current waveform which is definitely different from a waveform which is obtained when the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the sample solution is supplied, and

when the second potential smaller than the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the standard solution is supplied, the standard solution shows an oxidation current waveform which is ~~similar to~~approximately the same as a waveform which is obtained when the second potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the sample solution is supplied.

8. (Original) The determination method as defined in Claim 7, wherein

the standard solution is one such that the value of the oxidation current which flows when the first potential is applied to the electrode portion of the biosensor to which the standard solution is supplied by the driving power supply of the measurement apparatus is larger than the value of the oxidation current which flows when the second potential is applied.

9. (Currently Amended) The determination method as defined in Claim 6, wherein,

~~it is discriminated~~the determination as to whether a kind of analyte liquid supplied to the biosensor is the sample solution or the standard solution ~~with using~~is based on ratios between oxidation current values obtained by applying the first potential and oxidation current values obtained by applying the second potential.

10. (Currently Amended) The determination method as defined in Claim 6, wherein

a discrimination parameter used for the ~~discrimination~~ determination is calculated on the basis of the oxidation current value obtained by applying the first potential and the oxidation current value obtained by applying the second potential, a discrimination function employing the

discrimination parameter as an independent variable is defined, and a numeric value obtained by substituting the value of the discrimination parameter into the discrimination function is taken as a discrimination index, thereby ~~discriminating~~ determining whether the kind of analyte liquid supplied to the biosensor is the sample solution or the standard solution, on the basis of the discrimination index.

11. (Original) The determination method as defined in Claim 6, wherein

the reducing substance is oxidized when the potential of the measuring electrode is 0.1V to 1.0V higher than that of a reference electrode of Ag/AgCl.

12. (Previously Presented) The determination method as defined in Claim 6, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

13. (New) The standard solution as defined in Claim 3 wherein,

the reducing substance is oxidized when the potential of the measuring electrode is 0.1V to 1.0V higher than that of a reference electrode of Ag/AgCl.

14. (New) The standard solution as defined in Claim 3, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

15. (New) The standard solution as defined in Claim 4, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

16. (New) A method for determining a substrate contained in a sample solution on the basis of an oxidation current value which is obtained by applying a first potential from a driving power supply of a measurement apparatus to an electrode portion of a biosensor including the electrode portion having a counter electrode and a measuring electrode, as well as a reagent layer reacting with the sample solution supplied to the electrode portion for a first time period, and then stopping the application for a given time period, and applying a second potential smaller than the first potential to the electrode portion for a second time period after the given time period has passed,

wherein a standard solution as defined in claim 3 is supplied to the electrode portion of the biosensor as a standard solution used for controlling a precision of measurement of the measurement apparatus, and

wherein the determination as to whether a kind of analyte liquid supplied to the biosensor is the sample solution or the standard solution is based on the oxidation current value obtained by applying the first potential and the oxidation current value obtained by applying the second potential.

17. (New) A method for determining a substrate contained in a sample solution on the basis of an oxidation current value which is obtained by applying a first potential from a driving power supply of a measurement apparatus to an electrode portion of a biosensor including the electrode portion having a counter electrode and a measuring electrode, as well as a reagent layer reacting with the sample solution supplied to the electrode portion for a first time period, and then stopping the application for a given time period, and applying a second potential smaller than the first potential to the electrode portion for a second time period after the given time period has passed,

wherein a standard solution as defined in claim 4 is supplied to the electrode portion of the biosensor as a standard solution used for controlling a precision of measurement of the measurement apparatus, and

wherein the determination as to whether a kind of analyte liquid supplied to the biosensor is the sample solution or the standard solution is based on the oxidation current value obtained

by applying the first potential and the oxidation current value obtained by applying the second potential.

18. (New) A method for determining a substrate contained in a sample solution on the basis of an oxidation current value which is obtained by applying a first potential from a driving power supply of a measurement apparatus to an electrode portion of a biosensor including the electrode portion having a counter electrode and a measuring electrode, as well as a reagent layer reacting with the sample solution supplied to the electrode portion for a first time period, and then stopping the application for a given time period, and applying a second potential smaller than the first potential to the electrode portion for a second time period after the given time period has passed,

wherein a standard solution as defined in claim 5 is supplied to the electrode portion of the biosensor as a standard solution used for controlling a precision of measurement of the measurement apparatus, and

wherein the determination as to whether a kind of analyte liquid supplied to the biosensor is the sample solution or the standard solution is based on the oxidation current value obtained by applying the first potential and the oxidation current value obtained by applying the second potential.

19. (New) The determination method as defined in Claim 7, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

20. (New) The determination method as defined in Claim 8, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

21. (New) The determination method as defined in Claim 9, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

22. (New) The determination method as defined in Claim 10, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.

23. (New) The determination method as defined in Claim 11, wherein

the reducing substance is at least one of uric acid, bilirubin, ascorbic acid, methylene blue, Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)iminotris(hydroxymethyl)methane, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, acetaminophen.